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State Federation of Labor Convention Indorses Roosevelt

BEFORE adjournment late on Friday night of last week the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention at Sacramento, adopted a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for re-election by practically a unanimous vote.

The announcement of the passage of the resolution was greeted by tremendous applause, the delegates rising to their feet and expressing their approval by cheering and stamping of feet.

"It has always been the policy of labor to support its friends and punish its enemies," the resolution said. "President Roosevelt has indicated an unselfish desire to bring aid and comfort to workers, farmers and the great mass of the people."

The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a heated discussion of seven resolutions favoring the formation of a labor or farmer-labor party, which were defeated on recommendation of the resolutions committee, headed by Dan C. Murphy of San Francisco. The formation of a labor party was attacked by A. H. Petersen, San Pedro longshoreman, as follows:

Labor Party Not Favored

"Labor is the Democratic party in this state if we want to exercise control. The President is strong enough to make the Democratic party labor's party during the next four years. If the President does not continue as labor's friend, then it is time to start a labor party. I am opposed to third parties because they have always failed in the past."

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation, made a heated talk in favor of Roosevelt, in which he declared "a new party would only embarrass and hurt the President, and we have plenty of time to start a new party by 1940 if it becomes necessary."

The situation in the agricultural workers' strike in the Salinas and Watsonville area developed into the leading question before the convention and is said to have been dramatic in the extreme, particularly at the Thursday night session.

Action on Lettuce Strike

It had been forcibly brought to the attention of the delegates at the opening session by several telegrams from the affected district, and a committee was immediately appointed to lay the situation before Governor Merriam. The following day Organizer Joseph Casey of the American Federation of Labor, who had just returned from Salinas, graphically described the existing condition there and told of the "unseen power of a minority" that had balked his earnest efforts toward a settlement. Additional telegrams were also received urging immediate action, telling of the use of gas bombs against the strikers and of the highly questionable actions of the state highway police.

Various motions were presented dealing with the situation, including the calling of a general strike in the affected area, but which latter was not concurred in, after being opposed by one of the Salinas agricultural delegates. A set of resolutions was adopted declaring lettuce from the district to be unfair and asking that labor groups throughout the country refuse to handle the product unless it bore the union label. A committee was appointed to immediately repair to Salinas by airplane and make report the following day. Walter Cowan, Fred West and Paul Gaffney of San Francisco and Ros Mannina of San Jose were named on the committee.

The convention voted to convene one hour earlier the following day, and at the morning session the committee reported. Fred West made the verbal report, as the committee had not sufficient time to reduce its observations to writing. He was listened to with rapt attention as he told of the committee's experiences during the night, what he had seen in Salinas, the actions of the Highway Patrol and of the famous "proclamation" of the Monterey County sheriff commanding citizens to report to his office "to assist me in overcoming resistance and put down riot."

An Impressive Demonstration

Thursday at noon the delegates assembled at the capitol grounds and made a most impressive demonstration as they silently marched around the building, three abreast. Three of their number were designated to enter the capitol and present the protest of the Federation to the governor against the prevailing conditions in the strike area.

At the night session the committee made a formal written report and recommendations. These latter included a demand upon E. Raymond Cato of the Highway Patrol that he produce proof of his statements that the strike is controlled by communists, and in the event of failure that retraction be demanded; that protest be filed with the governor against the acts of the Highway Patrol; that union members refuse to purchase lettuce from the Salinas district; that a protest be sent President Roosevelt against the action of the Monterey County sheriff in drafting citizens to act as strikebreaker guards; that a recall be instituted against Governor Merriam; that the convention adjourn to hold one meeting in Salinas, and that appeal be made to the railroad brotherhoods for assistance in the present situation.

Substantial Aid to Strikers

The committee report was amended to ask President Roosevelt to send a special investigator to the strike district; that a committee of four be named to contact the governor, and lacking any satisfactory conclusion the executive council of the Federation take over the entire situation and adjourn to Salinas whenever necessary. President Hopkins, Secretary Vandeleur, Vice-President Coulter and Delegate Kidwell were named on this committee.

The convention also went on record as favoring an arbitration board to be set up by the State Regional Labor Board for adjusting the issues in dispute.

A collection was taken up in the convention to aid the strikers, which amounted to nearly $1000.

The Committee on Constitution recommended five additional vice-presidents for the Federation, and the convention concurred. These were designated as one each for Contra Costa County, Eureka, San Pedro, Hollywood and Los Angeles.

Some twelve or more resolutions were introduced dealing with the controversy brought about by the action of the A. F. of L. executive council in expelling the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The action of the convention on the subject in grouping all these and adopting one (No. 56, with slight amendment) as the sense of the gathering was:

Cause of C. I. O. Championed

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in suspending or expelling the ten international unions comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization."

The Federation's delegate to the A. F. of L. was instructed to work and vote for rescinding the action of the executive council. Following adoption of the resolution the delegates and visitors arose and cheered. There had been no debate whatever on the resolution.

The convention voted to place the "Five Star Weekly," printed in an unfair office in San Bernardino, on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation. It was also voted to request the officers to attempt negotiation with the Gilmore Oil Company in an effort to have the "Cub," a publication of that concern, printed under union conditions, failing in which the officials would be authorized to place the publication on the unfair list.

Summary of Convention Action

In very briefly epitomized form, the following indicate further action taken by the Federation on a wide variety of subjects:

Approved increase in per capita tax of Federation from 2 to 3 cents per member per month to provide for organization.

Protesting removal of provision for election of judges by the people.

Referred proposal for defense of union members in the Alameda ship murder case to the executive board of the Federation.

Adopted resolution going on record indorsing the I. L. A. in its move to support other maritime unions in current negotiations.

Asking amendment of state compensation laws to permit choice of practitioners by injured persons.

Opposing candidates for public office running on more than one ticket.

Favored amendment of the alcoholic beverage control act limiting authority of enforcement officers.

Favored organization of grocery clerks in chain stores.

Favored protection of miners against occupational disease.

Favored repeal of criminal syndicalism act.

Proposed change in compensation law to provide for payment of compensation the first day of injury; referred to executive board.

Rejected proposal for a national referendum on war before any is declared.

Reaffirmed belief in innocence of Tom Mooney and instructed secretary to have local councils create Mooney defense committees for purpose of raising funds for his defense.

Adopted a series of resolutions asking amendments of various civil service rules.

Asked legislation providing for eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week for licensed pharmacists.

Approved proposal for regulation of sale of tear gas bombs and asked A. F. of L. to do likewise.

Ask setting up of defense committees to protect labor against vigilantes, and opposed use of Highway Patrol in industrial disputes.

Instructed executive board to review the pro-

Locals of C. I. O. Group To Retain Status in Central Labor Bodies

. . . No action will be taken by the (executive) council against local unions chartered by organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which are affiliated with city central bodies and state federations of labor. These organizations will be advised to maintain the status quo until further notice. When it seems necessary and advisable the executive council will formulate and apply a policy dealing with the relationships of affiliated unions with city central bodies and state federations of labor.—William Green.

posed state labor code, and oppose any consolidating or revising of labor laws and be represented at all hearings on the matter.

Recognized the expelled Sailors' Union of the Pacific as representing the unlicensed deck personnel on the Pacific Coast and instructed officers of Federation to use their influence to secure reaffiliation of that union with the international union.

Authorized legislative committee to prepare measures for a state labor relations act.

Opposed legislation that threatens to injure the sardine processing plants on the high seas.

Condemned employers failing to comply with unemployment reserve tax law, and asked penalties for refusals.

A series of resolutions relating to extension of the unemployment insurance act were adopted.

Ask amendment of factory sanitation act.

Proposed law against vigilantes.

Protested fingerprinting of general public.

Opposed affiliation with International Federation of Trade Unions.

Indorsed proposed change in state compensation law setting minimum rate of compensation at $15 per week, and other changes.

Indorsed thirty-hour week for postal employees.

Urged improved housing conditions for workers in agricultural areas.

Urged elimination of unfair competition by alien labor through immigration laws.

Urged popularization of radio time for labor arguments.

Approved proposal that all employees of labor papers be members of American Newspaper Guild, and approved collective bargaining efforts of Guild.

Condemned wars of aggression and favored embargo on war materials.

Ask regulation of interest rates to stop profit in loans.

Condemned jurisdictional disputes during strikes and asked similar action by A. F. of L.

Urged contribution to labor's Red Cross to aid Spanish trade unionists.

Favored establishment of sports, educational and social activities in trade unions to combat so-called company unions.

Favored organization of junior unions of boy and girl members of unionist families.

Urged all councils to have agreements of affiliated crafts terminate at same time.

Approved plan to campaign for the six-hour day and have it put in force.

Opposed Proposition No. 21 on the November ballot, the city and county civil service constitutional amendment.

Indorsed Proposition No. 10 on the November ballot, opposing diversion of gas tax funds.

Opposing barmaids; referred to executive board.

Approved plan to work for better educational opportunities for children of migratory workers.

Urged securing of representation of labor on boards of education and public libraries.

Urged cancellation of liquor licenses of drug and other stores than regular liquor stores.

Urged revised and improved salary rating for employees of state institutions.

Protested proposed removal of election of members of the judiciary from the people and giving appointive power to governor.

Approved proposal for "skull plate placard plan" for convicted auto drivers.

Adopted proposed change in law relating to advertising for employees when strike conditions prevail.

Authorized executive officers to support all legislation of benefit to printing trades unions.

Instructed law and legislative committee to work for repeal of portion of the liquor control law prohibiting certain signs.

Approved proposed amendment on teachers' tenure law on November ballot.

Favored abolition of the state sales tax.

Requested more inspections in State Department of Industrial Relations to prevent accidents.

Petitioned Legislature to enact law making it impossible for any judge to issue restraining order, even a temporary one, without hearing those it is directed against.

Election of Officers

There were several spirited contests in the election for officers, held on Thursday, including that for president. James S. Hopkins, incumbent, of San Francisco, was opposed for the office by Robert L. Ennis of Sacramento, J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles and John D. Shoemaker of San Francisco. The first ballot disclosed that no candidate had a clear majority. The second ballot was between Hopkins, Shoemaker and Buzzell. Prior to a third ballot being ordered, with only the names of Hopkins and Buzzell to appear thereon, the latter announced his withdrawal and President Hopkins was declared re-elected. On the first election roll call 444 individual ballots were issued.

Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur, being unopposed, was also declared re-elected. The newly elected vice-presidents are: E. F. Nelson, San Diego; James C. Coulter, Long Beach; John S. Horn and Neil Haggerty, Los Angeles; W. R. Patterson, San Pedro; Kenneth Thomson, Hollywood; James Matthams, Santa Barbara; Clarence E. Dowd, Fresno; Walter Mahaffey, Stockton; Ros Mannina, San Jose; Walter Cowan, Joseph D. McManus, Harry Bridges and Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco; Charles W. Real, Oakland; J. Z. Von Tellrop, Pittsburg; Charles F. Daley, Vallejo; George W. Stokel, Sacramento, and R. F. Shipman, Eureka.

George W. Kidwell of San Francisco was named delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and Long Beach was the winner in the contest for entertaining the 1937 convention.

Communists Arrested On 'Loitering' Charge

Protests were made to Mayor Rossi on Monday last against the arrest of four alleged communists in front of the headquarters of the Longshoremen's Union, on Clay street. A committee headed by John Barry, newspaper columnist, and Redfern Mason, former newspaper man, were the first to confer with the mayor.

Later a delegation of fifteen headed by Max Spector, acknowledged communist organizer in San Francisco, joined in the protest against the arrest of Lawrence Ross, editor of a communist publication; Dave Saunders, William Bailey and Leon Mosyofrun. Spector, as spokesman of the group, demanded that the mayor instruct the police not to molest communists holding peaceful meetings.

Mayor Rossi answered that he would not comply with the demand, and told Spector to secure permits for such meetings. Spector said he would ask the chief of police for a permit, but expected it to be refused. However, he said, "regardless of the chief's attitude, we will hold a peaceful, law-abiding meeting tomorrow morning at 6:30 at Commercial street and the Embarcadero and test the civil liberties of the people of San Francisco."

The four men had been arrested on charges of "loitering," and when taken before Judge Foley of the Municipal Court they pleaded "not guilty" and demanded a jury trial. They were released on $250 bond and trial was set for October 7.

Ross, who is a communist candidate for Congress, declared he was making a sidewalk campaign speech on Clay street when arrested.

Filipino Agricultural Workers Go on Strike at Santa Cruz

Two hundred Filipino artichoke and brussels sprouts workers in the Santa Cruz district struck a week ago for higher pay, severely crippling shipments now attaining early season peak.

The strikers, not affiliated with any state labor organization, demanded immediate increase of pay to 35 cents an hour, a 5 cent boost.

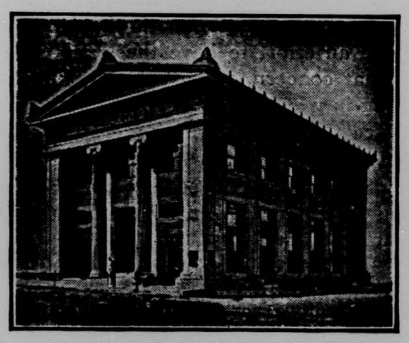
Disclaiming any connection with the Salinas lettuce strike, the Fillipinos told growers they had "one week in which to make up their minds," but promised no violence. Of approximately fifty ranches affected, three had capitulated to the strikers' demands.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE DIVISION

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports to the governor that through the activities of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the eight-month period beginning January 1, 1936, $137,475.01 was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled $29,054.57, and affected 6256 workers. In plants operating on a piece rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, $106,494.83 was reported as audit adjustments paid and added to the earnings of 32,349 women and minor employees.

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Governor's Conference Disagrees on Terms of Settlement of Strike

Without reaching an agreement, the committees representing the State Federation of Labor and the Salinas Grower-Shippers' Association, meeting with Governor Merriam at Sacramento, adjourned Wednesday night. However, the two committees announced that a recommendation by the governor on the subject of "preferential hiring," which was the main subject in controversy, would be submitted to their respective groups in Salinas for approval or disapproval.

It was apparent throughout the two days' conference that the employers' representatives "did not desire to reach an adjustment," according to the Federation of Labor committee, which consisted of James E. Hopkins, Edward Vandeleur, James C. Coulter and George C. Kidwell, who will meet with representatives of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union in San Francisco this week.

Hope for a speedy settlement of the Salinas lettuce strike, affecting some three thousand workers, was abandoned when it was announced that the conference of growers and shippers, a State Federation of Labor committee and Governor Merriam had failed to reach an agreement.

However, individual mediators expressed the belief that an agreement would be worked out that would be acceptable to employers and employees, and Governor Merriam was reported to be particularly optimistic.

Reports from Salinas were to the effect that the situation was somewhat changed during the last few days, and there had been no further clashes between strikers and growers.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, said that in the event no agreement was reached the strike would be prosecuted with vigor, and that all the resources of the Federation would be used to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion.

Conference Without Authority

A. S. Doss, secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union, indicated he was not satisfied with Governor Merriam's peace parley in Sacramento, where State Federation of Labor and Growers-Shippers' Association committees had been attempting to find grounds for settlement of the strike.

Doss pointed out that the striking union was not directly represented at the conference and could not present its case fully. The Federation committee could not make proposals in behalf of the strikers without first obtaining union approval.

Although strikers picketed shipping plants, members of the Growers-Shippers' Association continued to move lettuce with virtually no interference.

Conflicting Shipment Reports

While strike leaders insisted that none of the cars of lettuce shipped under strikebreaking conditions had reached Eastern markets, where they hoped a labor boycott would succeed in preventing sale of the valley's "green gold," press reports from Kansas City and Chicago said about 25 to 50 per cent of the normal shipments were moving through terminals in the Midwestern cities.

Shown the reports, Doss said it was possible some was going through. He insisted, however, many cars had been diverted to Sacramento, Stockton and Los Angeles and other points for ice packing, and that shippers were encountering difficulties because of lack of help.

Reports the shippers were advertising in the Midwest for strikebreakers were denied. A federal law forbids bringing strikebreakers across state lines when peaceful picketing prevails, as it does in Salinas.

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DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Carl O. Landgren, member of Operating Engineers No. 59, September 3; Joseph Henry Kamena, Pressmen's Union No. 125, September 9; William E. Foley, Carpenters' Union No. 22, September 9; William Travers, Letter Carriers' Association No. 214, September 10; Albert Leon Kreutzer, International Longshoremen's Association, September 12; William Henry Norton, Molders' Union No. 164, September 18; Joseph James Olson, I. L. A. No. 38-79, September 16; Jauquinn Miguel Andrade, Riggers and Stevedores' Union No. 38-79, I. L. A., September 17; Annie Elizabeth Byrne, Bookbinders' Union No. 31, September 21.

Brands Court Decision 'Ridiculous Opinion'

Protesting the action of the California Supreme Court in removing Amendment No. 1 from the ballot, the Sales Tax Repeal Association has adopted strong resolutions denouncing that action and expressing "admiration for and sympathy with the dissenting opinion of Justice Seawell, whose intelligent analysis and high position suffice to justify the above resolution supporting his opinion of the reasoning of the majority decision as 'hypertechnical and captious.'"

Amendment No. 1 was what was known as the "sales tax repeal amendment," which would have abolished certain sales taxes, rescinded certain tax limitations and progressively abolished improvement and tangible personal property taxes.

The Supreme Court decision was based on the ground that the twenty-word statement required to be coupled with an amendment on the ballot "did not fully describe all the functions of the amendment." The resolutions condemn the action of the court as "an attack on direct legislation."

"Its quotation from its own former decisions is a pure statement of opinion which we brand as a ridiculous opinion" is one of the statements made in the resolutions.

Hearst Charged With Political Conspiracy

The much-publicized charge of William Randolph Hearst that the campaign of President Roosevelt for re-election is being aided by the communists under orders from Moscow, and President Roosevelt's scathing reply to the sensational story, have aroused great interest throughout the country.

Senator Robert M. La Follette and John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' head and staunch backer of President Roosevelt, attacked Hearst Monday last, charging he sought to divert attention from national issues by injecting a "red" issue in the presidential campaign.

Referring to the Hearst charge of communistic support of President Roosevelt, Senator La Follette said:

"This is more of the same type of campaign being conducted by the backers of Governor Landon. Reactionaries who are supporting Landon are going to desperate lengths to divert the attention of the voters from the real issues of the campaign."

Lewis charged the articles were "a malignant political conspiracy."

"It is ridiculous to assume the President or any of his supporters would desire the support of alien or subversive influence in the campaign," he said. "The voters of the country will not be deceived or influenced by this effort to discredit the President."

NON-UNION HOTEL IN TOLEDO

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, Ohio, has placed the New Secor Hotel of that city on its "We Don't Patronize List" and is bringing that fact to the attention of members of union labor and its friends.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1936

Communists and the Strike

As is well known, communists always find a fertile field for propaganda in any strike. Particularly has this been true in agricultural labor controversies, where wages and working conditions are of the poorest. It was not to be expected that the lettuce strike in Monterey County would be overlooked by the "reds," and while they have not been in evidence in the councils of the strikers, despite the attempt to make it appear so, they took advantage of the opportunity to circulate their subversive literature.

The action of the citizens of Salinas in gathering up this "literature" and burning it may not have been the best way to handle the situation; it at least showed that there was little sympathy with communism in that strife-torn community.

The presence of the notorious "red-baiter," Colonel Sanders, with his assumption of authority as the head of the "law-enforcement" activities, and his proclamations denouncing the strikers and their sympathizers as communists, was responsible for the belief in many quarters that the strike was a "red" demonstration. This belief was encouraged by certain "yellow" newspapers.

Now comes the president of the Monterey County Anti-Communist League, who also is city attorney of Monterey, and declares that "the Salinas lettuce strike is neither communist inspired nor communist led." This gentleman, Argyll Campbell, continues:

"I have investigated the situation and been familiar with developments at Salinas before and subsequent to the strike, know the strike leaders intimately, most of them two years or longer, and I know they are not communists or communist sympathizers.

"Furthermore, I know as a fact that the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union tried to weed the communists out of the organization, and did weed out one gang of them.

"If the shippers had lived up to the letter and spirit of the working agreement with the union the workers would not have felt it necessary to force the issue of preferential hiring.

"But because of their experience the past two years and the fact that they had no safety in jobs, they felt compelled to inject this issue.

"No matter how many communists try to butt into this strike, it definitely is not a communist inspired movement."

Campbell has just been made an elector on the State Democratic ticket. The local league is a unit of the state anti-communist organization.

This statement should satisfy even the "yellow" journals that the strike was not of communist origin. And in this connection it would be interesting to know just how Sanders butted into the picture and just whom he represented.

Already Well Represented

The board of trustees of the National Association of Life Underwriters has issued a statement in which it declares that the "growing tendency of the government to enter the investment mortgage market and its expectation that life insurance companies should invest so large a proportion of their assets in government bonds yielding a low rate of interest has created a new situation in life insurance finance."

It will be necessary for the policyholders either to pay more money for their insurance or receive less in dividends unless life insurance companies can earn 3 per cent or better, it is declared.

Stating that this "is a question of vital importance to the sixty-three millions of policyholders from all walks of American life," the association feels "that the time has come for this huge public to receive definite recognition in the cabinet of the President of these United States."

The creation of a new portfolio is not demanded but a representative of these sixty-three million policyholders should be named to one of the major cabinet posts to safeguard their interests, it is declared.

It is altogether likely that a majority of the members of any cabinet in recent years have been included in these sixty-three millions of policyholders, and it will not be very clear why particular consideration be given to a proposal of this nature. That the insurance companies and their clients are well represented in government finance is proved by the fact that when the assets of the insurance companies were threatened in the collapse of 1929 the administration immediately took steps to safeguard them by the enactment of legislation to bolster up those assets and also to advance millions of dollars to maintain their values.

Another interesting fact in this connection is that at least two Presidents, upon their retirement from the White House, were made directors of important life insurance companies.

Telling About Utilities

Utility magnates gathered at the World Power Conference in Washington heard some very plain truths about themselves. Dr. Harlow S. Persons, consulting economist of New York, told the conference that while the utility companies of America claim a "value" of $17,000,000,000 on their properties, their physical property is worth at most $12,000,000,000.

Judge Robert E. Healy of the Securities and Exchange Commission was still more pointed in his remarks. He told the utility magnates to devote themselves more to the production and sale of gas and electricity, and less to the production and sale of securities. And William Wooden, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, said that the natural gas industry of this country is in a state closely approaching chaos, where the public is mulcted by high charges while enormous deposits of gas are unused or wasted.

All these gentlemen have a habit of knowing what they are talking about. Judge Healy, before he was put on the Securities and Exchange Commission, played a leading part in the Federal Trade Commission's unequaled probe of the utility industry. The F.T.C., examining only a part of the utility industry, proved write-ups in that part alone of more than two billions.

The utility industry has the most monumental gall of any "big business," more even than steel. It was the first industry to organize a nation-wide propaganda machine. Utility propaganda has has been fed to colleges, schools, clubs, fraternal societies, newspapers and magazines. It has been weaseled into text books, lecture courses and editorials.

It is good to have the truth told about such an industry from a rostrum on which public attention is centered.

Now Let the Rulers Speak

One of the most firmly rooted ideas in the minds of the American people today is that they do not want war. Our memories are not so short that we have already forgotten the moral and financial devastation which was our sole heritage as "victors" in the last conflict.

Considering this lesson, and the present Spanish pepper pot which seems in imminent danger of boiling over, the report that President Roosevelt is considering calling a conference of rulers to discuss means of insuring world peace has been received with eager interest throughout the country. In some circles it is considered one of the most important developments in the field of foreign affairs that has occurred during this administration.

The delegates to the conference—rulers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and spokesmen from China and Japan—would consider the causes of war, discuss the practical possibilities of disarmament, and personally pledge themselves to do all they could to prevent war in any part of the world.

The idea of such a conference seems at first fantastic. But in its very daring lies its appeal. Treaties have been broken. Disarmament conferences have failed. It is possible that an informal conference of rulers, bound not by weighty and obscure documents, but by their own personal responsibility to prevent war, might succeed.

The recently enacted unemployment compensation law of the State of Utah has been approved as meeting the requirements of Title IX of the Social Security Act, the Social Security Board announced this week. This approval brings the total number of jurisdictions with approved unemployment compensation laws to fifteen. States with approved laws, meeting specified requirements for administering their enactments, will receive federal grants to pay all proper costs for administration of their laws.

Lettuce from the Watsonville and Salinas district has been absent from local markets on account of the strike. The market has been supplied from other northern California districts at an advance of 2 cents a head. The wholesale price has remained the same, so the local retailers have been reaping quite a harvest themselves.

Considerably more than half of the young men enrolled in C.C.C. camps are under 18 years of age and more than 75 per cent are under 21 years, Director Robert Fechner declares. "It is clear," he said, "that the forest camps are in most instances providing the first work experience for youths who have been unable to find jobs since leaving school."

The annual conference of the British Mine Workers' Federation, in session at Scarborough, voted 283,000 to 238,000 in favor of forming a united front with the communists, providing the latter agree to abide by the Labor party's constitution.

LAND-VALUE TAXATION

The method by which the irrigation systems in California are financed is most important. The irrigation law originally provided for the taxation of both land and improvements. But in 1909 the law limited assessments in all new irrigation districts to land values only, and permitted the five irrigation districts then existing to adopt the new system by a majority vote of the resident landholders. Today more than 1,500,000 acres of California land in the most fertile valleys and the richest section of the state are operated under this Henry George system. It is an extensive application of the principle of land-value taxation.

Hitler Homicidal Maniac

(I.L.N.S.)

A homicidal maniac is loose in central Europe. The world has suspected that for several years. Adolf Hitler's speech at Nuremburg ends all doubts on the matter. He devoted much of that speech to cursing democracy, bolshevism and Jews, and he held the Jews responsible for the other two "evils." Here are some items from Hitler's speech:

"All states have experienced the destructive effects of democracy."

"The spiritual presupposition for the inauguration of anarchy—yes, the spiritual basis of every anarchy—is democracy."

"The rock foundation of the state is an authoritarian will."

It might be well here to note that by "authoritarian will" Hitler means the determination of one man or a group of men to rule the rest. Our word for it would be "autocracy."

* * *

Continuing, Hitler remarks:

"Organized binding together of individuals through limitations on individual liberty for the good organization of the greater community leads to the state."

"Bolshevism seeks to destroy culture, as we see in Spain, where 80 per cent of the leading personalities are Jews."

"Just as in Russia, 98 per cent of the entire present day leadership of the Soviet republics lies in the hands of Jews—who never were either workers or peasants but simply over-cultivated parasitical world intellectuals in search of another feeding ground—so do we see, in recent weeks, with Marxism raging in Spain, the same process of slaughter of the racially organic Spanish state leadership through the Jewish element, partly resident there, and partly immigrant from other countries."

"If the democratic and anarchistic danger is not mastered culture will decline instead of grow. The authoritiarian will have been at all times the greatest promoter of art and has also determined its form."

"The Christian age could only possess Christian art; the National Socialistic (Nazi) age can only possess National Socialistic art."

"The free play of democratic forces is ended."

* * *

These are the words of a madman who believes that everything must bend to his "authoritarian" will. Practically everything that Hitler states is false, and proven false by history. Democracy does not bring anarchy; anarchy is the desperate chaos that comes when democracy is denied. England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand—all are "states" in every proper sense of that word; and none of them is founded on an "authoritarian will." Indeed, many of them, this country included, were founded on direct resistance to such a will.

His attitude toward the Jews is a malignant fantasy, hardly worthy of notice—except that it has been, in Hitler-controlled Germany, the basis of the worst religious persecution that the world has seen in three centuries.

A homicidal maniac rules in central Europe. He has smashed the budding democracy of German labor unions. He has impoverished and driven out many thousands of Germany's best citizens. He has held his power by organized murder of those whom he suspected of resisting him. And what he will do next, Heaven only knows.

LIFE INSURANCE FIGURES

Old line life insurance companies paid policyholders and their beneficiaries nearly $3,000,000,000 in 1935, announces the San Francisco Life Underwriters' Association. This enormous sum went to beneficiaries in every part of the United States. In California $140,300,000 was paid out, $15,304,000 in San Francisco alone. During the past five years life insurance payments have averaged over $10,000,000 every working day; $35,000,000 was paid out in death claims directly due to automobile accidents. Today there is over $106,000,000,000 life insurance in force on the lives of 63,000,000 policyholders and backed by $24,000,000,000 assets.

LOWER LABOR STANDARD

In addressing the recent convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor a representative of the office of the federal co-ordinator of industrial co-operation charged that 25,000 firms, employing 2,000,000 people, had left the standards of the N.R.A., and that the work-week had been prolonged three hours for 14,000,000 persons.

PENSIONS FOR FLORIDA AGED

State Welfare Commissioner Van Hyning announced in Jacksonville, Fla., that about 8000 persons 70 years of age or older will begin receiving monthly pensions of from $12 to $16 on October 1. The Florida old-age pension program, expected to involve the payment of about $1,500,000 annually, will be financed jointly by the federal government and the state's sixty-seven counties.

Labor and Education

There is nothing of which the American labor movement today should be more proud than of the fact that their earliest predecessors in the movement are the real fathers of the American public school system, says George L. Knapp, International Labor News Service, quoting from a recent publication on the subject.

In 1829, he continues, public education took its place distinctly and definitely at the head of the list of measures urged by the Working Men's party. Early in that year the preamble proposed for the Working Men's Republican Political Association of Southwark declared that "real liberty and equality have no foundation but in universal and equal instruction, which has been disregarded by the constituted guardians of public prosperity."

Free, tax-supported public schools were started in Massachusetts in the colonial period and spread to most of New England, always excepting that recalcitrant dwarf in the sisterhood of states—Rhode Island. Yet even in New England public education was not satisfactory, and it hardly existed in other parts of the country till the persistent agitation of the workers brought it about.

There were 24,200 children in New York City between the ages of 5 and 15 who were attending no school whatsoever. In 1837 it was estimated that of the 400,000 children of school age in Pennsylvania, fully 250,000 were never in school. In 1834 the number of totally illiterate children of reading age in the United States was put at 1,250,000. A report to the first convention of the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics, and Other Working Men said that of 4000 factory hands covered by statements made by delegates to the convention, 1600 were between the ages of 7 and 16 years.

These children were on the job at the mill about fourteen hours a day, of which an hour was taken out for breakfast and dinner. Parents who had several children in the mill were told that if they withdrew one to send to school the rest of the family would be discharged.

Indeed, the early fights waged by the first labor unions against child labor were based, less on the harmfulness of factory work at an early age, which then was not well understood, but on the fact that child labor for long hours made it impossible for the child ever to have proper schooling.

Comment and Criticism

(I.L.N.S.)

It seems there is some dispute about the taxes on corporation surplus funds. It seems there are some people who don't think the corporations ought to be taxed that way.

Well, there always have been some people who didn't think the corporations ought to be taxed at all. Prominent in the list have been the corporations themselves, their officers and their hired lawyers.

Why shouldn't the corporations be taxed on their surpluses? Why not tax him who can best afford to be taxed?

* * *

When corporations can pile up huge surplus funds not subject to taxation they do what corporations were doing in 1929. They pile up heaps of money out of use, or they use it to pyramid corporation on top of corporation, like the Insull pyramid. Does anybody remember the Insull example? Does anybody remember Electric Bond & Share?

Ever since taxes came into being the big fat boys have kicked about paying their share, pro rata—and they have been willing to pay plenty of money to elect good friends to help them escape taxation. It has been cheaper that way.

What's all the shouting about today? Why, it's just the same old story—the same old squawk from the House of Have — too much—against toting fair with the rest of the people.

Many a corporate surplus has been turned into an arsenal to fight labor, too.

* * *

Yes, it seems there are some pople who think the poor corporations are being taxed too high. They forget that the little ones are being helped by being taxed more lightly. It's graduated, like the income tax. But sycophants never will be graduated from sycophancy.

There's something about the little brothers of the rich that they never get over. They can't seem to change the relationship, although some learn how to get more out of it. Life is funny that way.

But there is every indication that it isn't as easy to fool the people about these things as it once was.

* * *

The story goes around that corporations are putting up signs in stores to scare people with figures on how much they are paying as taxes in the price of their meat and bread.

There goes another piece of political fakery. Corporations that play such tricks forget this: Nobody has to buy bread that has corporation propaganda wrapped around it. Nobody has to buy meat from a butcher counter behind which there is a corporation propaganda placard.

The thing has a purpose, of course, but the customer doesn't have to pay for his own betrayal. Has anybody thought of that?

COMMUNITY CHEST

Eddie Cantor will be the star performer at the third annual Junior Chamber of Commerce exhibit of Community Chest agencies, to be held October 15, 16 and 17 at the Civic Auditorium and adjacent Polk and Larkin halls, according to Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., chairman of the general committee arranging the event. The famous comedian has volunteered his services to assist the Junior Chamber and the Chest in calling attention to the tremendous humanitarian task which welfare agencies are accomplishing. All the eighty-eight Community Chest agencies will be represented in the exhibit, for which 176 booths are planned. So great is interest in the display that 230 requests for booths have been received, more than can possibly be allotted.

New Obstacle to Peace in Maritime Industry Seen in Copeland Act

AS THE date of the expiration of the contracts of the maritime unions with their employers approaches, another factor has entered into the situation which may tend to further delay the negotiation of new agreements and possibly precipitate a strike or lockout which will tie up shipping on the Pacific Coast, if not also on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

This new factor is the Copeland act, passed by the last Congress and designed to improve safety at sea, which is scheduled to become effective December 25 next.

Some union men have charged that the law is unconstitutional because it requires all seamen to carry a "continuous discharge book" giving their working record. They contended this would permit owners to blacklist union men.

Harry Bridges, president of the Pacific district I. L. A., now in Washington, is quoted by a press association as threatening a general maritime strike should the act be permitted to become effective on the December date.

Postponement of Effective Date

A delegation which included Bridges, Randolph Meriweather of San Francisco, Edward L. Rodgers of Boston, William S. Brown of Washington and Hoyt Haddock, president of the American Radio Telegraphers' Association, has been conferring with officials of the Departments of Labor and Commerce relative to the possibility of postponing the effective date of the Copeland act in order to permit them to lay their objections before Congress. Later the delegation conferred with Secretary Roper, who has the power to delay for ninety days the application of the act.

Bridges said his delegation objected also to the companion ship subsidy bill, claiming it fails to safeguard against long working hours. Although the act specifies an eight-hour day it also permits officers to have the men work longer when "necessary" to operate the ships.

"There is nothing in the act to prevent the owners from having a twenty-hour day," Bridges was quoted as saying. "Before we would submit to that there would be a strike." He explained:

"We are here to get a thorough knowledge of the safety-at-sea act and how it is applied. We want a postponement until we can test its constitutionality and until we can present our side of it to Congress."

Says New Act Outlaws Strikes

The delegation contended the Copeland act would give shippers a weapon which could be used against unions in event of labor trouble.

Contrary to some reports, said Bridges, the Atlantic Coast unions were awaiting the signing of Pacific Coast working agreements before taking any action.

"If the employers will negotiate satisfactory new agreements, it is possible that we will not take any strike action," he said. "However, our construction of the new act is that it outlaws strikes. We would have to strike before its effective date.

"We believe that it allows the creation of working conditions that exist only in Germany.

Would Support "Reasonable Strike"

"In case of a strike it would be nation-wide and extend to the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Although the longshoremen are not involved in the provisions of the act, they are committed to the support of 'reasonable' strike action by maritime unions. We consider that any strike against the new act would be 'reasonable.'"

The chief contentions of the union spokesmen were:

(1) Seamen's certificates of service provided for under the statute enable the possible blacklisting of union labor.

(This has been denied by Senator Copeland, author of the bill, and by officials of the International Seamen's Union, at whose instance the bill for the act was drawn up.)

(2) Despite provisions for an eight-hour working day, crews are specifically enjoined to work at the discretion of officers "when necessary."

(3) The act was not supported by the rank and file of sea labor, but by a few "high-handed" officials of the International Seamen's Union.

Objections Due to Misunderstanding

Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Commerce Department Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, said Tuesday that immediate appointment of a maritime commission with authority to regulate working conditons for seamen appeared necessary to remove the threat of a possible shipping strike on the West Coast.

Weaver and Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper conferred with Harry Bridges, leader of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, who reported progress in clearing up seamen's objections to phases of new safety-at-sea legislation.

Weaver said he believed most of the seamen's objections to phases of the new safety-at-sea legislation arose from misunderstanding of the law's provisions and that the points of conflict could be cleared up by thorough discussion.

Conference With McGrady

The union group also conferred with Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady in an effort to get clarification of the powers of the Federal Maritime Commission set up under the new ship subsidy bill—a commission which will, it is understood, investigate the situation in San Francisco as its first official act.

The act provides that after minimum-manning, wage scale and working conditions are made by the commission, "no change shall be made by the commission except upon formal complaint and a hearing by the commission, under such rules as the commission shall provide."

The commission's right to fix wages and working conditions would apply to all vessels receiving operating-differential subsidies provided under the act.

Board Starts Work Next Year

The new board, generally believed to be the administration's hope of bringing understanding between maritime workers and ship owners, will begin functioning early next year.

The maritime commission, whose membership of five is expected to be announced by the White House momentarily, will have jurisdiction over working conditions, hours and minimum wages of offshore workers, but not over those governing longshoremen.

Bridges also discussed the recent conference in New York of the International Longshoremen's Association, with representatives from every section of the country, the purpose of which was to determine on "unified action" in any struggle with shipowners and a national policy in strike action. Delegates represented the Atlantic, Gulf and Pa-

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cific coasts and the Great Lakes. "Progress has been made," he said. "There were no commitments, but everything is going satisfactorily."

Sailors Deadlocked With Ship Owners

In the meantime the International Longshoremen's Association of the Pacific Coast district has voted overwhelmingly against the proposal of the shipowners to submit to arbitration the demands of the latter to revise the expiring agreement, which included proposals which were so preposterous that at no time were there hopes of a favorable vote on considering them.

Negotiations have not been resumed, and the situation apparently is that the Longshoremen will continue to work under the now existing agreement unless a lockout is precipitated by the employers.

Likewise the negotiations of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific with the ship owners have arrived at a deadlock. The seamen's agreement also expires on September 30, and apparently the ship owners are preparing for the worst, as some companies are announcing rerouting of vessels on schedules which will omit calls at San Francisco.

Atlantic Agreement Negotiated

Hopes for peace on the San Francisco waterfront rose considerably when it became known that an agreement signed in New York between employers and longshoremen would be made the basis of negotiations for a new agreement here.

An A. F. of L. News release from New York says that officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association have signed a new agreement, effective October 1 and lasting one year, providing for the continuance of the forty-four-hour work-week, with wages of $1 an hour for the regular week and $1.50 an hour for overtime. Under the expiring agreement they were paid 95 cents an hour and $1.35 for overtime.

The contract represents a compromise, the union having originally demanded a forty-hour week in addition to the pay increases.

The agreement also covers wages of freight checkers employed on the piers and holding membership in the Longshoremen's Association. They will receive $7.75 a day, an increase of 50 cents over the old contract, and $1.50 an hour for all overtime in excess of the forty-four-hour week.

Will Affect All Atlantic Ports

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's Association, expressed satisfaction with the new contract. Although it affects only the port of New York, its completion was said to mean almost automatic settlement of the longshoremen's wage demands in all Atlantic Coast ports, it being the custom for other Atlantic ports to follow the action of the New York shipping interests. Ryan said that about 40,000 men would be affected.

A. J. McCarthy, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company and president of the New York Shipping Association, of which the deep-water lines in New York are members, also expressed satisfaction with the new contract, which he described as "another act in our record of twenty-one years of peaceable negotiations with the longshoremen."

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VENEZUELA TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

Soldiers occupied principal telegraph offices throughout Venezuela after a telegraphers' strike tied up all main lines. Two persons were injured slightly when police broke up a demonstration of supporters of the strikers. The walkout was declared following discharge of all telegraphers at Valencia, in Carabobo state.

Brewers Give Support to Lewis On Industrial Organization Plan

The International Brewery Workers' Union, in session here last week, threw its entire support to John L. Lewis and his fight for industrial unionism.

By unanimous action the delegates to the convention, drawn from all parts of the United States and Canada, condemned the action of the executive committee of the A. F. of L. in suspending the ten unions which joined in the C.I.O., headed by Lewis in his drive to unionize in one body all the workers in certain large industries, such as steel and rubber.

The action of the executive committee is a usurpation of its powers, which threatens to divide labor into two warring factions, the resolution declared.

Where Did Col. Sanborn Acquire His Authority?

One of the puzzling questions which confronted readers of the Salinas strike news was the persistent recurrence of the name of "Colonel H. R. Sanborn," who styled himself "co-ordinator of the law enforcement agencies in the Salinas strike situation."

Speaking authoritatively, this gentleman had issued what purported to be official statements of the strike conditions in Salinas, in which he denied statements made at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Sacramento, and branded as false published press reports of the brutality of the State Highway Patrol and the gassing of women and children.

"There has been absolutely no violence except that precipitated by the rioters, who were presumably strikers," he said, and "there have been only two shots fired, nobody has been killed, there has been little clubbing and very little gassing."

Sheriff Carl Abbott of Monterey, questioned as to the status of the "colonel," said:

"I have given him (Sanborn) no such authority. My signature should not be there. And I must have been out of the room when the arrangement for the appointment of Sanborn as co-ordinator was made."

A long statement issued by Sanborn was signed with the typewritten signatures of Abbott, Sheriff Robert Devitt, Santa Cruz County, Chief of Police George W. Griffin of Salinas and Sheriff Manuel Hubler, San Benito County.

E. Raymond Cato, chief of the California State Highway Patrol, declared that Sanborn had no authority to issue orders to members of the patrol.

"I do not know who may have given Sanborn any authority, but he has no authority over the State Highway Patrol," he said.

Devitt said it was true that the law enforcement officers designated Sanborn to advise and guide them. But when asked about the statement he said:

"I don't know anything about Sanborn's statement. I don't know him." After which he refused to discuss the question further.

Chief Griffin said when asked about Sanborn's activities as co-ordinator:

"The statement was satisfactory so far as I was concerned. I read it. To avoid confusion I will put my initials on all such statements. Sanborn is acting as co-ordinator of law enforcement operations."

It appears that Sanborn is the editor and publisher of a "red-baiting" newspaper published at San Rafael, "The American Citizen," which has taken a great interest in the maritime difficulties in San Francisco and is generally believed to be financed by the shipowners.

Sanborn announced he had been given authority following a conference with Sheriff Abbott, Chief Griffin and a State Highway Patrol officer, whose name, he said, he "did not recall."

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Resume of the proceedings of the September meeting of Typographical Union No. 21: The meeting opened at 1:10 p. m. with the roll call of the elective officers, which showed the absence of two executive committeemen, a member of the board of trustees and the reading clerk, the latter not having returned from the I. T. U. convention, which he attended as a delegate. W. N. Mappin was appointed reading clerk pro tem. . . . The membership statement revealed a gain of two for the month, the enrollment on September 19 being 1512 as against 1510 August 15. . . . The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer was approved, as was the auditing committee's report thereon. . . . Applications for membership from the following were read and referred to the membership committee: William P. Harris, C. S. Keesling, Charles W. Klor, J. G. Mazzaferri, Jr., Gabriel Montenegro, T. A. Roberts, W. M. Striplin, M. L. Sutherlen. . . . Recommendations of the apprentice committee on the class of twelve apprentices which had been called for examination in September were concurred in. . . . George K. Langridge and Joseph C. Mancini, graduate apprentices, were obligated as journeymen, as was T. D. O'Halloran. . . . On recommendation of the executive committee, the union protested the admission to a sister union of a former member expelled for ratting. . . . The application of the "Chronicle" for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council was considered and conditionally granted. . . . The petition of H. H. Rice for an honorable withdrawal card was approved. . . . The Labor Day committee was granted additional time to present a detailed report of its activities. . . . Further financial support of the union laundry workers on strike in San Jose was enthusiastically voted. . . . Messrs. Howard Hill and Charles Irvine, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Northern California Newspaper Guild, were accorded the privilege of the floor and reviewed the progress of the Guild since its organization two years ago. They were warmly received, and their outline of the Guild's program was met with an outward expression of approval. . . . Russell Bookhout of the defense committee of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association addressed the union on the status of the cases pending against some of the association's members in Alameda County. . . . The union voted to assist in publicizing a series of lectures to be given by Professor Conover of the economics department of the University of California on labor, technological, economic and social subjects on dates to be announced later. The lectures are being sponsored by Newspaper Web Pressmen No. 4 and other printing trades unions. . . . The request of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, that the membership of Typographical Union be instructed not to attend dances given Monday and Friday nights by the Old Fashion Dance Club, 2226 Fillmore street, was complied with. The musicians employed by this dance club are non-union. . . . Two applications for the old-age pension were approved. . . . The executive committee was instructed to register a vigorous protest with the proper state authorities against the lawless conduct of the vigilantes of Salinas and vicinity and the questionable activity of the State Highway Patrol in the labor trouble prevalent in and around the rodeo town. . . . The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p. m.

The funeral services of Mrs. Gertrude A. Chaudet were held at a memorial chapel in Oakland last Monday. Mrs. Chaudet succumbed to a heart attack September 17 in Colorado Springs, where she was attending a convention of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union as a delegate from Oakland Auxiliary No. 26, of which she was secretary. She was the wife of the late James J. Chaudet, former secretary of Oakland Typographical Union, whose sudden death occurred a year ago in Montreal, where he had been delegated to represent Oakland Union in the seventy-ninth session of the I. T. U. Mrs. Chaudet, a Californian by birth, was the mother of five children, four of whom survive her. They are Mrs. Robert J. Trumbly of Lodi, Calif.; Joseph W. Chaudet, a member of the apprentice committee of San Francisco Typographical Union; Francis E. and Hallie I. Chaudet. Her first child, a son, Julian G. Chaudet, born in San Francisco four days after the conflagration of April 18, 1906, had preceded his parents in the great adventure. Also left to mourn her death are two sisters and a brother, Mrs. W. R. Carew of Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. George Hollis and E. M. Sullivan of San Francisco, and a legion of friends, by all of whom she was loved for her devotion and unselfish sacrifice to various causes she deemed worthy of support. Entombment of Mrs. Chaudet's remains was at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland.

Hearts of the members of Oakland Typographical Union are sorrow-laden today because of the death of Miss Lillian Taylor, which occurred September 20. Miss Taylor was 68 years old and had been affiliated with Oakland Union more than half a century. She was one of three women charter members of that local who signed the first roster when it was organized in June, 1886. Miss Taylor served her apprenticeship on the old Oakland "Enquirer," and had been a proofreader for the "Post-Enquirer" since it was founded. Surviving Miss Taylor are two sisters, Mrs. O. C. Taylor and Mrs. K. B. Horr, with whom she lived in Berkeley, and a brother, George W. Taylor of Los Angeles. Final rites for Miss Taylor were held at the Little Chapel of the Flowers last Tuesday. Homer C. Mather, acting secretary of Oakland Typographical Union, delivered the sermon at the services. Her pallbearers were members of the "Post-Enquirer" chapel.

Harry E. Clemens, secretary of Los Angeles Typographical Union; Harvey E. Garman, editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen," and E. W. Johnson, member of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58 of Portland, Ore., were local Typographical Union headquarters visitors this week. Mr. Clemens was returning to Los Angeles from Sacramento, where he was a delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Mr. Garman, also a delegate to the Federation convention, was headed toward the Redwood Empire, where he will spend the remainder of a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Johnson was homeward bound from Colorado Springs, where he attended the eightieth session of the International Typographical Union as a delegate from Multnomah Union.

Fred E. Holderby was the first of San Francisco Typographical Union's delegates to return from the I. T. U. convention. He "checked in" last Tuesday afternoon, coming by way of Los Angeles. Fred, who was given an appointment on the Home committee, had much of interest to tell of the convention, but we'll let him give it to you first hand.

The Printers' Board of Trade is suffering the loss of its faithful assistant secretary through the death of Charles J. Branham. Mr. Branham died last Tuesday after a prolonged illness. He had filled the position which his passing makes vacant many years, and through the long term which he had been connected with the board he gained and held the esteem of the multitude with whom he had dealt. His funeral was held yesterday.

A nine and one-half pound daughter was born to the wife of the son of B. J. ("Big Ben") Barnett, widely known member of Typographical Union No. 21, September 18. Therefore that "grandpa smile" now illuminating the countenance of the genial "Ben."

Louisville, Ky., "drew" the 1937 convention of the International Typographical Union.

C. C. Hopkins, delegate from Santa Barbara Typogrpahical Union to the State Federation of Labor convention, and who was an assistant secretary at the latter gathering, has been spending several days in San Francisco. Mr. Hopkins worked on the "Examiner" and in various commercial plants in San Francisco some years ago. His acquaintances will regret to learn that of late he has been compelled to spend considerable time in the desert country in an attempt to gain relief from a nerve ailment.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

To the family of the late Mrs. Jules Chaudet the "Chronicle" chapel extends profound sympathy in their bereavement.

According to the reports from the State Federation of Labor meet at Sacramento the delegates from our union played no small part in its deliberations, being sponsors of two important propositions having a bearing on printing of certain publications in this state.

Congratulations to George Langridge, who was admitted to full membership in the union last Sunday.

Lee Crebassa, together with Mike Hoffman, went deer hunting last week. At this writing chapel members have not been taking home any deer steaks from the boys. Perhaps the stories they will relate on their return will be worthy of a place in the Woodsman's column.

Al Tellman returned to his linotype job after visiting in the East. Al took in the printers' baseball series at Chicago as well as the printers' golf tournament. On his way home he attended the opening meeting of the convention at Colorado Springs.

R. W. Waterson, delegate to the California State Federation of Labor convention, returned satisfied that the interests of labor were properly guarded by the convention.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 was held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, September 20. Delegates made interesting reports. Application of George E. Berthold, apprentice, for membership as a journeyman, was received. Harold I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was elected delegate to the California Allied Printing Trades Conference to be held at Modesto on October 3 and 4.

Foreman Charles A. Pirie of the "Chronicle" is enjoying his annual vacation of a couple of weeks.

Harry C. Littell, assistant foreman of the "Examiner," was suddenly stricken with a heart attack while at work several nights ago. He is reported to be recuperating at his home in Oakland and expects to return to work after a few weeks' rest.

Where some of the money goes—"High lights" of the M. T. D. U. "overhead," as shown by a financial statement issued by the secretary-treasurer for the quarter ending July, 1936: Salaries, services, and expenses incidental thereto, including $77.15 for telephone service, of which Harold Mitchell, vice-president, spent $12.48 for long distance telephone calls, amounted to $740.34. Quarterly receipts, $1475.15. Who, therefore, received the "dividends" for the quarter ending July, 1936—the treasury or the officers? Let's see. As officers' salaries, expenses, etc., amounted to $740.34, the treasury got $734.81, or $5.53 less than the officers received for the quarterly period. The $5.53 is a small yet important sum in this connection, nevertheless. For one thing, it indicates the members of the M. T. D. U. might find is more profitable to discontinue further per capita to the M. T. D. U. and use that money building up treasuries of local unions. If M. T. D. U. officers accomplished anything for members the quarterly report fails to show it. The quarterly report does not give names of unions and amount of per capita each paid. Formerly it did. Apparently there's a reason best known to those officers for keeping these financial statements out of the "Typographical Journal." But if they have "the situation well in hand" of rehabilitating the M. T. D. U., one would imagine they would give it publicity in the columns of the "Typographical Journal."

Government Examiner Reports Law Violations by Greyhound Bus Line

An examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has made report that the Pacific Greyhound Bus Lines maintains a company union, violated the right of employees to organize as they chose, and discharged two men for their union activities.

The examiner recommended the board order the reinstatement of two drivers, that the company pay them lost wages and that it cease interfering with employees' self-organization.

Officials of the Pacific Greyhound concern announce that if the government agency seeks to force compliance with the recommendations they will challenge constitutionality of the action in federal court.

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CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 7-JPDEA JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA ORGA 18 MIXED 83 613001
SINCE 1898
FINE CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL COST NO MORE
624 MARKET STREET BOSS YOUR TAILOR

KNIGHTS OF RED BRANCH PICNIC

Arrangements are being made by the Knights of the Red Branch to hold a picnic and outing in Oak Cove Park, San Mateo County, on Sunday, September 27. Games and amusements for youngsters and adults will be featured during the afternoon and there will be Irish step-dancing, polka sets, Highland flings, two-step and various other dances to the strains of Joe Tamony's orchestra. Busses will leave Church and Sixteenth streets at 12 o'clock noon for the grounds. The K. R. B. picnic, discontinued in recent years, will be a welcome revival to many of the lovers of such entertainment, and a great gathering of Irish of all ages at Oak Cove Park on September 17 is expected.

STATE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor has announced that the complete proceedings of the Sacramento convention are to be issued at the earliest possible date. These, of course, will include the final day's minutes, and it is hoped to have them available in about ten days.

MILLINERY WORKERS' BALL

The very active and energetic union of Millinery Workers in San Francisco announces its "Victory Ball," to be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening in Scottish Rite Auditorium. A floor show will be given in addition to the dance feature, and admission will be forty cents.

Eleven Women Pickets Convicted For Activities at Woolworth's

Eleven women of the eighty-four pickets arrested at Woolworth's 891 Market street store September 5 were found guilty of violation of the city's anti-picketing ordinance by Municipal Judge O'Brien after police testified the women had refused to move on.

The women had waived jury trial and will appear for sentence later.

New Union Will Be Organized For All Classes of Janitors

Charles Hardy, organizer for the Building Service Employees' International Union, announces that a meeting will be held Sunday, September 27, at 2:30 p. m., in the hall of the Musicians' Union, at 230 Jones street, for the purpose of organizing janitors into a new union.

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, will be the chief speaker.

Janitors and building service employees in all classes of buildings are requested to attend this meeting.

Union Made Shoes
MEN'S High Grade Dress and Work Shoes
WOMEN'S Johansen Ultra Arch Shoes, Sport and Dress—Union Made
CHILDREN'S School Shoes Reasonably Priced
Family Shoe Store
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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING
Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
Only Printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Cooks' Union No. 44, at its last business meeting, voted to donate $10 to the Civil Liberties Union for the benefit of the Santa Rosa cases; it also voted to purchase tickets for the Firemen's ball. A speaker appeared before the meeting from the Marine Firemen's Union and outlined the case against Brothers King, Conners and others. The speaker made his talk short and to the point and was accorded a good reception from the workers present.

All the culinary unions are busy holding meetings trying to fix up a new wage scale which will enable them to maintain a decent standard of living under the strain of a rapidly rising price standard.

The trouble with the Woolworth stores has been fixed up for the present but the workers in their restaurants and the sales people behind the counters are still unorganized, and this must be rectified before our Local Joint Board will be satisfied. However, some progress has been made; we have obtained a foothold from which to push forward. The case against the pickets is still pending at this writing.

Freeman's has opened a new place at 78 Ellis street as a first-class restaurant and bar. This house is employing nearly one hundred of our union workers and is completely organized in all departments. If you are around Ellis street and looking for a good place to eat you might give this house a trial in preference to such houses as the Danube. The latter is on our bad books.

We are having our troubles with the Rendezvous, 326-328 Mason street. This place has been a sore thumb to our unions for quite a long time. At present we have a girl outside selling papers. Stay away from this place.

Charles' Fashion Restaurant, at 243 O'Farrell street, is another that is giving us battle. This boss has no use for unions or union men and women. He thinks our business agents are a bunch of sharks and our members a lot of tramps. So see that he doesn't get any of your hard-earned money. There is a news vendor on this place at meal hours.

Remember all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops, Pig 'n' Whistles, and the Roosevelt on Fifth street at Mission are on our unfair list and are not to be patronized by those in sympathy with organized labor. Always look for our union house card hanging in the front window before you eat—not afterwards.

WEINSTEIN CO.
1041 MARKET ST. and 119 POST-KEARNY
Where you will find a complete line of
UNION MADE MEN'S WORK CLOTHING at Lowest Prices
Domestic and Imported
LIQUORS
at all four Weinstein Co. Stores
1041 MARKET
119 POST-KEARNY
615 MARKET
172 ELLIS

Jitney Bus Hearing

At the request of Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 1004 the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council will postpone its meeting scheduled for September 23 to Wednesday evening, September 30, at 8 o'clock, in the office of the Labor Council, when the committee will consider and hear arguments on the question of prohibiting by city ordinance the operation of jitney buses along certain competing street car lines within the city. Organizations interested in the question are requested to appear by representatives before the committee.

Fraternally, THEODORE JOHNSON,
Secretary to Committee.

"Post-Intelligencer" Strikers Reject Management's Proposal

The sixth week of the Seattle Newspaper Guild's strike against the Hearst "Post-Intelligencer" opened with the refusal of the Guild to accept an offer that strikers return to work under the same conditions that prevailed when they went on strike on August 13.

The striking newswriters, photographers and editors stood firm against the management's demand for virtual unconditional surrender, notwithstanding the management's intimation that rejection of its "offer" might lead to permanent suspension of the morning daily.

The paper was paying reporters as little as $18, $22 and $25 a week. A salary of $30 a week was considered by the "P.-I." management as ample for veteran reporters, trained in their calling.

The offer which the "P.-I." management made proposed that the Guild call off the strike and remove its pickets, that strikers accept jobs on the paper at the same rate of pay as when the strike was called; that they apply for their jobs individually; that all conditions on the newspaper remain the same as before the strike; that the management continue to hire and fire at its discretion, and that, if possible, a statement be agreed upon for issuance by the "P.-I." confirming the "settlement." The statement was presented in writing.

Guildsmen, stating they were anxious to settle the strike for the sake of the other union craftsmen kept from their jobs in the plant by the strike, nevertheless felt they would be betraying union labor if they seriously considered accepting the "offer."

A Seattle dispatch says that union printers on the Seattle "Star," afternoon daily, and a group of cafe employees entered the "Post-Intelligencer" strike dispute.

They advertised in the "Guild Daily" an attack on the Industrial Council of Washington, which has been siding with the "Post-Intelligencer."

"Everyone admits the propaganga of the Industrial Council is harmful advertising, therefore we ask the Chamber of Commerce to force this group to disband before they drive away any more industries and home owners," the advertisement read.

The Council has been running full-page advertisements in the "Star" and "Times," both afternoon dailies, attacking "labor racketeering."

REPORTED VICTORY FOR HATTERS

A report published in the Denver "Labor Advocate" is to the effect that the John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia has signed an agreement with Local No. 60, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, in which the union is recognized "as the collective bargaining agency for its members employed by the firm." Nothing was said as to Stetson products carrying the union label.

FARMERS ON W.P.A. JOBS

The W.P.A. has 148,220 farmers already at work in fourteen drought states, and the quotas have been raised to employ many thousands more, says a Washington dispatch. Twenty-five hundred additional jobs will be found for Oklahoma, 5000 for Kansas, 10,000 for Wisconsin. It is expected that quotas from other states will be enlarged before winter.

Woolworth Agreement

Settlement of the strike of the Warehousemen's Union, declared against the F. W. Woolworth stores here August 27, was reported this week and all employees were expected to return to work and all pickets withdrawn.

This was the announcement made at union headquarters after a vote of the membership had been taken on the terms of settlement. The vote was reported as virtually unanimous.

The warehousemen will be paid a basic rate of 62½ cents per hour, union spokesmen said, and the agreement, a verbal one, is to remain in effect a year unless sooner terminated by notice from either side. Previous to the strike the wages paid ranged from $3 to $4 a day, with no definite limits to the number of hours worked.

The strike affected Woolworth warehouses in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley and led to extensive picketing. Police arrested more than 100 persons, including University of California students, on picketing charges.

Amendment No. 11

J. M. GRAYBIEL, Local No. 61
Chairman State Tenure Committee

Tuesday, November 3, the voters of California will have an opportunity to do a great service for the public schools of this state. No. 11 on the ballot is worthy of labor's unanimous support. Only about one-half of the teachers of our schools are now under civil service protection. The other half is forced to live in a world of fear and apprehension. Every changing board, every new administrator, means a possible dismissal. And after dismissal, what? If said teacher has been loyal and true to the great company union—the California Teachers' Association—he may, by paying a good commission to its placement bureau, secure another position with a chance to repeat the process in two or three years.

Even those districts which are now under the provisions of the tenure law may be left without any protection by a simple act of the Legislature. If no action is taken by the Legislature the governing boards of the districts may dismiss all probationary teachers and thus ultimately wipe out all semblance of civil service protection.

Our initiative protects all teachers and not a favored few. It solves the problem of the rural district by combining all the small schools of a county into one tenure district, under the supervision of the county superintendent. This will make possible valuable exchanges and provide congenial conditions for both teacher and patrons. No longer need competent teachers shun the rural districts.

Labor has long fought for the freedom of the public schools. This is your great opportunity to help make that ideal real. We appeal to you fellow laborers to help put out autocracy and put in democracy into our public schools.

Vote yes on No. 11.

ANNUAL FOOD SHOW

With scores of novel exhibits, with fourteen vaudeville acts and the Municipal Band to provide entertainment, San Francisco's Eleventh Annual Food Show will open Saturday, October 3, and continue until October 10. The Food Show is now one of the city's well established institutions, and this year's event promises to surpass the shows of previous years in the gayly-decorated booths, and the abundance of free samples, cook books and recipes that exhibitors will supply to the city's housewives and homemakers.

DIVISION 518 TO GIVE DANCE

Municipal Railway employees are completing arrangements for their twenty-fourth annual grand ball and entertainment Saturday evening, September 26, in California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. Bud O'Brien will direct a two-hour program that will include dancers and singers of downtown theaters and the radio. The ball, to which the public is invited, will aid the sick and death fund, which spent more than $14,000 last year to aid widows and children of employees who died in 1935.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Shell Oil Company
Standard Oil Company.
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Union KELLEHER & BROWNE THE IRISH TAILORS Men
Be Consistent
Demand the Label
UNION MADE SUITS AS LOW AS $45.00
KELLEHER & BROWNE
716 Market St.
Pioneer Union Tailors Since 1900

Fifty years of fine shoemaking
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
UNION STORE UNION SHOES
R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Conference of Unions To Discuss King Case

Backed formally by the California State Federation of Labor, a trade union committee is making plans to defend three members of the Marine Firemen's Union against what it says is a "framed" murder charge.

The State Federation convention at Sacramento indorsed the committee of union delegates defending Earl King, E. G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner against a charge that they instigated the "ship murder" of George Alberts in Oakland Harbor last March 22.

The defense committee has called a conference of all San Francisco Bay area unions for tomorrow (Saturday, September 26) in the San Francisco Labor Temple, to discuss the case. Approximately 200 delegates are expected to attend.

San Francisco union men contend shipowners inspired the charge against King, Ramsay and Conner because the three were leaders in their union.

King is head of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Ramsay a former patrolman and Conner was delegate of the crew of the Swayne & Hoyt freighter Point Lobos, aboard which Alberts was killed.

Testimony before the Alameda County grand jury in Oakland, which indicted the three, is said to have established difinitely that none of them had anything to do with the actual stabbing. They are accused only of "instigating" the crime—falsely, the defense claims.

The State Federation asked all its affiliated organizations—central labor councils and local unions—"to give full support, including financial aid," to the defense, and voted to take the issue to the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

This attempt to get King out of the way, says the defense committee, is in reality the fourth attempt on his life within the past fourteen months. Elected to his present office August 1, 1935, King was fired upon as he drove along a San Francisco street five days later. The bullet tore the handle from the door of his car. Early this year, after he had been re-elected in a coastwide vote, three gangsters sent from the East were turned back by San Francisco detectives.

Then, on April 7, 1935, a union official was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of attempting to hire a gunman for $500 to kill King. The case was dismissed.

The San Francisco Labor Council has asked Senator Robert LaFollette to bring his Senate committee now investigating violations of civil liberties to San Francisco to probe the activities of employers' spies in trade unions.

Unions of State of Washington Make Political Indorsements

On the recommendation of the Political Welfare committee, the Seattle Central Labor Council last week indorsed the national and state tickets of the Democratic party. The Council also voted to ask all third party candidates for state offices to withdraw if they have filed and to refrain from filing if they had not perfected their filing with the secretary of state. The indorsement was made without serious division of opinion, and with only a few minutes of discussion.

The committee urged the indorsement on the ground that any other action would tend to encourage open-shop candidates and put organized labor at a disadvantage in the future.

The executive board of the Washington State Federation of Labor, meeting early in the week, indorsed President Roosevelt for re-election, together with Vice-President Garner, and also Governor Martin and Lieutenant-Governor Myers.

NORMAN THOMAS TO SPEAK HERE

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, will present the "Real Issues of the 1936 Campaign" to a San Francisco audience on Wednesday, September 30, at 8 p. m., at the Scottish Rite Auditorium.

JEWS AIDED TO LEAVE GERMANY

The persecution of Jews under Hitler's Nazi terrorism continues unabated. During the last year the American Jewish Committee, whose executive director is Joseph C. Hyman, expended $300,000 for the rehabilitation of victimized Jews in Germany and through organizations co-operating with the committee helped 16,524 Jews to leave that country and locate in other lands.

Upholsterers Strike For Increased Wages

Demanding increased wages, approximately 100 men and women employed by the Kroehler Manufacturing Company, 1465 Bayshore boulevard, were on strike this week, it was announced by S. S. King, business agent of the Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28. The striking workers, King said, are newly organized members of the Upholsterers' Union and the Furniture Workers' Union, Local No. 1541.

The International Upholsterers' Union has been fighting the Kroehler concern for twenty years, and its employees at plants in Los Angeles, Kankakee (Ill.) and Napaville are also declared to be on strike 100 per cent.

The Kroehler firm (a national concern) was established in San Francisco thirteen years ago, since which time the local union has been fighting it. It has been on the "We Don't Patronize list of the San Francisco Labor Council for some time. Wages paid have been so low and working conditions so bad, it is declared, that the workers of the entire shop felt compelled to join the union for protection.

King says the morale of the strikers is splendid and that everything is favorable to a victory for the union.

State Highway Patrol In Strikebreaker Role

The American Civil Liberties Union, under date of September 18, issued a statement condemning "lawless law enforcement" in the Salinas strike area. It is as follows:

"A two-day survey of the Salinas lettuce strike area by Ernest Besig, northern California director, in which he took seventy-five feet of motion picture films of the hostilities, convinces us that the State Highway Patrol has flagrantly exceeded its authority by acting as a constabulary force. California law does not clothe the Patrol with powers of state policemen, yet such powers have been arrogated to turn the Patrol into an effective strike-breaking agency for the employers. In fact, many public agencies have been exploited for the benefit of only one party to this labor dispute.

"Law and order should be established in Salinas, but the principal reason why its streets are unsafe is not becaue of anything done by strikers but because of the reckless abuse of power by the Highway Patrol, local police and deputized vigilantes who have united to prevent peaceful picketing, which is an undeniable element of the constitutional right of peaceable assemblage. Without warning the Highway Patrol bombarded orderly picket lines on Gabilan street with tear and nausea gas last Tuesday morning. Only a few rocks were thrown by angered men or provocateurs (so-called labor detectives) after the Highway Patrol had acted. In fact, the pickets warned each other not to throw rocks or to do anything unlawful.

"The bombing of the environs of the Labor Temple was utterly indefensible. A few strikers had armed themselves with crude clubs as a defense against the vigilantes, and were congregated in the yard and in front of the Labor Temple. The only disturbance came from persons sworn to uphold the law. Newspaper men, women and babies, and even a county supervisor, were suddenly caught in the crazed attack of the Highway Patrol and local police that came without a moment's warning to disperse.

"The Highway Patrol has provoked violence by its unconscionable use of tear and nausea gas. Repeated gas attacks, without warning, upon men, women and babies who have committed no wrongful act can not be condoned. The Patrol should be kept out of strike duty, where it has no business except as provided by law. It is the plain duty of the governor to see that the constitution and laws of this state are respected and upheld."

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239 THIRD STREET
Furnished Rooms with Hot Water. Free Bath and Shower. . . $1.50 per week and up

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UNION MADE
The Glove that Fits
No Rips . . . No Kicks
When you Buy
Insist on WICX
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BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

The Rochester Clothing Co.
Established 1906
Union Hours - - - - Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY
Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17th and Mission Streets

INSIST ON
MORNING GLORY SANDWICHES
AT THE BAR AND AT MEETINGS
Union Labor Union Materials
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William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - - Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

Flowers For All Occasions
ASSEMBLYMAN
JOSEPH P. GILMORE
FLORIST
21st & Valencia Phone VAlencia 4343

Wage Increase Gained By Cap-Makers' Union

Approximately 125 workers in eight cap-making shops of the city who went on strike last week were back at work by late afternoon, when the owners of six shops and the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union came to terms.

Six cap-making companies have signed agreements with the union, Local No. 9, providing a union shop, 10 per cent increases, time-and-a-half overtime pay and pay for Labor Day, union officials said. One shop has failed to make terms, it was stated.

The strike followed the failure of conferences between the owners and union officials.

The six cap companies listed in the agreement by Miss Lucia, secretary of the union, are the Sharkey, the Gorman, the Melnick, the Eagle, the Dorfman and the M. Bloom company.

EDMONDS FOR SUPREME JUDGE

Douglas L. Edmonds, presiding judge of Los Angeles County Superior Court, has been nominated by Governor Frank F. Merriam to run for election to the State Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Justice N. P. Conrey of Los Angeles. Judge Edmonds will face the question of whether he should or should not be retained. Should voters refuse to approve his candidacy, the governor would appoint another person to the position pending another state election.

$1500.00 Cash

FOR BEST LETTERS

OF 50 WORDS OR LESS, TELLING:

"Why I Will Vote NO on Proposition No. 22"

310 PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE $500.00

SECOND PRIZE $100.00 • 8 PRIZES $25.00 EACH

100 PRIZES $5.00 EACH • 200 PRIZES $1.00 EACH

FANCY WORDS and literary writing do not count in this contest—just your own reasons for *defeating a scheme to put hidden taxes on the foods and other necessities you buy.* So you can win as well as anyone.

Only residents of California are eligible. That gives you a better opportunity for a prize.

Merely obtain an Official Entry Blank—free, without special purchase—at any chain store. It gives the simple rules and a valuable list of ideas.

The sooner you start the more likely you will be to win $500.00 in cash or one of the 309 other money awards. Entries must be written on the official blank and postmarked not later than midnight, October 13, 1936.

READ THESE FACTS

Hiding under the innocent title of "Retail Store License," Proposition #22 on the November ballot is really a new scheme for taxing the public.

Proposing to tax individual stores $1 a year and *chain stores $500.00 for each store over nine*, it has been petitioned against by 136,000 Californians *because* . . .

It Would Raise Prices

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission says: "If the ability to undersell, based on greater efficiency or on elimination of credit and delivery cost, is destroyed by taxation, it is the consuming public which will really pay the tax and not the chain."

It Would Be Unfair

Not a tax for revenue, not based on the ability to pay—it is an attempt to use the taxing power to destroy competition.

Small chain stores would be taxed up to 500,000 times as much per dollar of sales as big department stores.

It Would Hurt California

Chain stores now benefit California consumers, farmers, employment, property owners, taxpayers and investors. To cripple them is to hurt all California business.

22 IS A TAX ON YOU —VOTE NO!

PASTE

New Time for "CALIFORNIA'S HOUR"

MONDAYS 9:30 TO 10:30 P.M. DON LEE NETWORK

Now one-half hour later and with Donald Novis as Your Star. Conrad Nagel, Your Host. David Broekman's Orchestra. And the "Talent Tournament"—with California's own artists.

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